24 S. Mass. - Lawrence.

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9,

1890.

Charity Should Do Five Things:

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

LAWRENCE, MASS.:
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE,
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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Organized March, 1859.

Incorporated June, 1876.

PRESIDENT, - - - - - -	GILBERT E. HOOD.
TREASURER, - - - - - -	JAMES H. KIDDER.
AUDITOR, - - - - - -	HIRAM F. MILLS.
SECRETARY, - - - - - -	CLARK CARTER.

MEMBERS FOR 1890–91.

ALDRED, JOHN,
AMORY, REV. A. H.,
BARLOW, SAMUEL,
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.,
BEACH, LAURANDUS,
BOYNTON, REV. F. H.,
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN,
BUELL, H. A.,
BURLEY, E. T.,
BUTLER, A. E.,
BUTLER, FREDERICK,
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.,
CABOT, GEORGE D.,
CARTER, REV. CLARK,
CHASE, REV. E. A.,
CLARKE, FREDERICK E.,
CLARKE, BENJ. J.,
COUCH, HENRY J.
DUNNING, REV. C. U.,
FORSYTH, JOHN,
GARDNER, REV. F. M.,
GIBBS, REV. WM. E.,
HARTSHORNE, W. D.,
HERRICK, HORATIO G.,
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.
HOOD, GILBERT E.,
HORNE, J. H.,
HUMPHREYS, C. J R.,
JEALOUS, F. H.,
KEESE, REV. W. A.,
KIDDER, DR J. H.,
KUNHARDT, GEORGE E.,
LAMPREY, A. A.,
LORD, DANIEL W.,
LYALL, JAMES B.,
MANSFIELD, REV. J. H.,
MCALPINE, WM. T.,
MCAYEAL, REV., R. A., D. D.,
MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C ,
MELVIN, N. P. H.,
MILLS, HIRAM F.,
MILLS, HUGH,
MOOERS, ELIJAH M.,
MOSES, KIRKE W.,
PARKER, WALTER E.,
RAMSDEN, REV. WILLIAM,
RUSSELL, GEORGE W.,
SARGENT, G. W., M. D.,
SELDEN, GEORGE L.,
SHARPE, ANDREW,
SHATTUCK, JOSEPH,
SHERMAN, WM. F.,
SMITH, GEORGE A.,
SPENCER, REV. H. A.,
SPOONER, REV. THOMAS,
STEARNS, A. W.,
STONE, ANDREW C.,
TYRIE, REV. THOMAS,
WALLACE, REV. O. C. S.,
WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.,
WOOD, REV. HENRY.

OFFICE, 206 ESSEX STREET. HOURS, 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held at the Mission rooms, 206 Essex street, Monday evening, October 27, 1890.

The old board of directors was unanimously re-elected, namely:

President, ...	GILBERT E. HOOD.
Treasurer, ...	JAMES H. KIDDER.
Auditor, ...	HIRAM F. MILLS.
Secretary, ...	CLARK CARTER.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, approved, and ordered to be printed. The President and Secretary were directed to arrange for a public anniversary to be held in the City Hall, Sunday evening, November 9, at 8 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Lawrence City Mission: Revs. J. H. Mansfield, and H. A. Spencer, and Mr. W. J. Hinchcliffe.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The public anniversary was held in the City Hall on Sunday evening, November 9, at 8 o'clock. The attendance was larger than for several years past, and close attention was paid to the reports and address. The singing was by a quartette from the choir of the Garden Street M. E. Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Keese. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read, and an address was given by Rev. Thomas Tyrie. It was an illustration of the Spirit of Christ in modern philanthropic work.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Oct. 1, 1889, Balance on hand,	$ 151 26
Received from Trinity Church,	131 69
Grace Church,	107 36
Lawrence Street Church,	200 00
Second Baptist Church,	60 00
Unitarian Church,	130 00
Haverhill Street Methodist Church,	104 02
Garden Street Methodist Church,	28 63
Church of the Good Shepherd,	75 00
United Presbyterian Church,	20 00
German Presbyterian Church,	15 00
Sons of St. George,	30 36
Dividend from Arlington Co. Ass.,	21 80
St. John's Episcopal Church,	11 66
Amount carried forward,	$1,086 78

Amount brought forward,	$1,086 78
South Congregational Church	26 65
First Baptist Church,	24 00
Sunday School of Trinity Church,	10 67

CONTRIBUTED BY INDIVIDUALS.

H. F. Mills,	25 00
H. F. Mills, for special case,	10 00
Samuel White,	10 00
Other individuals in various sums,	37 00
Gifts for special cases,	41 50
Thanksgiving Donations,	19 00
Christmas donations,	19 25
Gifts for an artificial leg,	55 00
Money returned by beneficiaries,	52 75
City Pauper Department for several special cases,	36 85
Total,	$1,454 45
Paid to City Missionary for purposes of relief,	1,176 51
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1890,	$277 94

RECEIVED FOR SALARY FUND.

Oct. 1, 1889, Balance on hand,	$ 41 49
Pacific Mills,	363 75
Atlantic Mills,	150 00
Pemberton Mills,	67 50
Essex Company,	75 00
Everett Mills,	105 00
Stanley & Co.,	15 00
Farwell Bleachery,	25 00
Butler & Robinson	10 00
Duck Mills,	45 00
Phillips & Kunhardt,	25 00
Merrimack Valley H. R. R. Co.,	15 00
Amount carried forward,	$937 74

Amount brought forward,	$937 74
E. Davis & Son,	10 00
Lawrence Lumber Co.,	10 00
Russell Paper Co.,	20 00
Wright Manufacturing Co.,	15 00
Lawrence Gas Co.,	75 00
Arlington Mills,	300 00
Total,	$1,367 74
Paid Salary of City Missionary,	1,200 00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1890,	$167 74

LAWRENCE, Nov. 6, 1890.

I have examined the accounts of J. H. Kidder Treasurer of the Lawrence City Mission, for the past year, and find them correct with proper vouchers for money paid out.

HIRAM F. MILLS, *Auditor.*

THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The past year in the history of the Lawrence City Mission has been eventful. Your methods and your Missionary have both been tested. Your methods have been triumphantly proved efficient. Your Missionary has tried to do his duty, and has found ready and even flattering co-operation in his efforts.

The years 1860 and 1890 will remain memorable in the annals of the Mission, as also in the history of this city. The year 1860 witnessed the fall of the Pemberton Mill, the heroic efforts of relief which followed, and the contribution and disbursement of over sixty-five thousand dollars. In that work eminent men were

devotedly engaged, and the beloved City Missionary, Wilson, wrought with pious zeal and unflagging energy. The year 1890 has been marked by another great disaster—great and terrible indeed to experience; but fortunately little as compared with the falling of the Pemberton Mill. The Pemberton disaster resulted in 88 deaths and 272 personal injuries, 119 of which were classed as severe. The Cyclone caused only eight deaths and 60 injuries, only one-third of which were severe. Some of the Pemberton sufferers were crippled for life; but at the present time those injured by the Cyclone are so far recovered as to justify the statement that not one seems permanently disabled.

Immediately after the passing of the storm your City Missionary realized that the time had come for utilizing all the wisdom and skill at his command. Offers of money and of personal services were freely tendered him. The money he gratefully received, and turned over to the Cyclone Relief Committee. The personal service he also received with gratitude, and directed into channels of large usefulness. It was at once evident that money enough for all needs would come in almost without solicitation. We live in a philanthropic age, and in a community always sensitive to the tale of physical suffering. Therefore the City Missionary, free from any responsibility for raising funds, turned at once to the direct work of relief. Aware of

the prompt and efficient measures set in operation by the different departments of the City Government for ministering to the first pressing needs of the wounded and homeless, he turned his attention first to securing a complete and accurate registration of all the families in the devastated district. With the co-operation of diligent volunteer assistants he completed the registration on Monday afternoon, only two days after the disaster. When, on Tuesday, he was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Personal Relief, he was prepared to begin intelligent distribution of aid at once. The other members of the committee recognized at a glance the value of the registration, and guided by the minute information it conveyed concerning the condition of every applicant, moved forward rapidly and without prolonged discussion in the granting of aid. At the close of the first week after the Cyclone, the Committee on Personal Relief were able to rest in the assurance that every case of urgent need had been adequately provided for, and that every family bereft of a home had been gathered into a comfortably furnished abode.

It is not, however, the purpose of this paper to report the work of the Cyclone Relief Committee. That committee will make a full and detailed report at the proper time. But it is due to the patrons of the Lawrence City Mission that they should be informed of the

fact, that their missionary, having carefully studied the methods of relief in other scenes of disaster, availed himself of the experience of committees in Lynn and Louisville, and Johnstown, and was able to suggest the plans which have proved so efficient in Lawrence. And you will permit him at this point to record his deep appreciation of the cordial co-operation extended to him from every side. Not only did he find his co-laborers on the committee so thoroughly in sympathy with him that every case presented for their action was decided without division of opinion, but he was also gratified by the ready assent of nearly all donors of relief funds to pass their contributions into the keeping of the Cyclone Relief Committee. Thus were vindicated the favorite principles of organized charity; all cases of need were adequately relieved, and in no instance was there an excess of generosity resulting from inconsiderate overlapping of gifts.

But the work of relieving the sufferers from the Cyclone has been but a part of the responsibility which has made the past year an exceedingly busy one for the City Missionary. For a long time it has been the wish of the friends of the needy people in Lawrence that the City Mission might be more closely connected with the office of the Overseers of the Poor. That wish was unexpectedly gratified by the election last fall of the City Missionary as a member of the Board of

Overseers. The result has justified the expectation, and the intimate co-operation of these two agencies of relief has been advantageous to the poor and to the community at large.

Co-operation in making investigations has given a clearer understanding of the real needs of many applicants for aid. For instance, an interesting woman tells the City Missionary a sad story of the destitution of herself and five little children caused by the breaking of her husband's leg, the consequent loss of his work in a neighboring town, and the coming as strangers to a city where light work might possibly be found. The missionary promptly visits the family, finds them without food or fuel, and with sick children in an unwholesome tenement. He advances half a day's pay to the man, with instructions to get what is needed for the night, and to report to the missionary for work in the morning. The man comes for his work, but has spent a part of the money, needed for food for his children, in drink for himself, and is hardly in a condition to work. A comparison of notes with the Clerk of the Overseers reveals the fact that the family had done, what to the missionary they denied having done, and had applied for pauper aid. As they had a legal settlement in the town from which they had come, that town had been notified of their application, and the reply had been returned not to aid them in

Lawrence, but to send them home for relief in the almshouse. Further inquiries of the police department show that the man is already making a record for himself in this city as a disorderly person. It is a pitiable case; the sick children must be cared for; but all agents for relief clearly understand that giving alms to a drunkard's family is as futile as pouring water into a sieve. Therefore the City Missionary and the Clerk of the Overseers move cautiously in this case, lest they encourage the continuance of the man's vicious conduct.

Co-operation in the suppression of wrong doing and fraud has been illustrated in the prosecuting of certain flagrant neglecters of their families, and in the cutting off of aid from certain lazy, but able-bodied persons. Thus, some have been compelled to support their own families, and others have been driven to honest work.

Co-operation in the giving of relief has produced in some instances most fortunate results. A widower with little children was sick, out of work, and disheartened. He was provided with food, fuel and medical care by the Overseers of the Poor till able to go to work, was then found a place in a mill, his children were clothed by visitors from the City Mission, his oldest daughter was kindly taught by one of these vis-

itors how to sew and mend, and advised in the arts of housekeeping; and after a few months the family became self-supporting.

During the past year the City Missionary has attended to thirteen more new applications for aid than during the preceding year; but he has expended in relief more than two hundred dollars less. That he has not saved the Mission by turning applicants over to the Overseers of the Poor will appear, when we consider that the expenditures of the Pauper Department of Lawrence are less than for the corresponding months of last year by more than twenty-five hundred dollars. It looks as if co-operation between the City Mission and the Pauper Department had resulted in an actual saving of money. And your City Missionary is confident from his own observations that the deserving poor have been better provided for than during the previous year. Of the undeserving poor, the poor who are indolent, inebriate, and immoral, it can only be said that they are always wretched; but no more so the past year than formerly.

One of the most fortunate features of this co-operation between the City Mission and the Overseers of the Poor has been the opening at the mission rooms of the free dispensary. A want long felt in Lawrence is now efficiently supplied; and no person in need of medical advice need go unattended for want of money. The Dispensary is supported by the Pauper Department, and

persons desiring free medicine, as well as free advice, get an order from the Clerk of the Overseers of the Poor before visiting the Dispensary. But the ward physicians who attend the Dispensary in turn, are willing to give their advice without charge to those visiting the Dispensary who are able to pay for their medicine. The Dispensary is for the present located at the rooms of the City Mission; the physicians are in constant communication with the Missionary; and the work of the Dispensary is frequently supplemented by the Mission. Where the physicians find that other friendly attentions besides their own are required, the Missionary is at hand to extend them.

Poor people are not all criminals; and the City Mission records bear the names of many excellent persons, who are in circumstances of need from no fault of their own. It is an easy and pleasant work to supply their wants. Friends are readily found for them in their immediate neighborhood, and in the membership of the churches which they attend. But criminals are, sooner or later, all poor; and the City Mission receives many applications for aid from recently discharged prisoners, from vagrants, from dissolute and inebriate persons, and even from thieves. To discriminate between the good and the bad, to aid the deserving, so as not to injure them, to show that true charity and mercy toward the sufferers from their own vices which shall

result in a reformation of character, and to dismiss the utterly undeserving without hardening and embittering them, are the delicate problems daily presenting themselves to your missionary. In solving them he has the efficient co-operation of the Police Department and the keeper of the jail. From the latter he receives each week a list of those who are to be discharged from custody during the following seven days; and his inquiries at the police station, or of individual members of the force, are always courteously answered, and all available information is freely given. In consequence of this co-operation the City Missionary is rarely deceived as to the character of those whom he assists or refuses. It is sometimes advisable to relieve the needs of a person with a bad record; but it is never well to do so ignorantly.

The past year has afforded your missionary frequent occasion to extend his influence in behalf of children and youth, neglected, homeless, abused, or wayward and disobedient. One day he advises with the proper officers as to the steps necessary to place a truant boy or a shameless girl under reformatory restraint; the next he may be planning employment for a youth just discharged from the Reform School. For one fatherless boy a home has been found in the family of an excellent farmer, sufficiently remote from Lawrence to insure his growing up free from the contaminating

influences which were already endangering his character. Several children, neglected and abused by drunken parents, have been by regular process of law removed from the custody of those parents, and placed in charge of persons capable of protecting them. Other youthful victims of misfortune have made the mission rooms their refuge when advice or guidance was needed. One little fellow is making with the missionary a weekly deposit of his surplus earnings.

Such cases of special interest, taken in connection with the great number of children in the families aided by the City Mission, have forced upon your missionary's attention the question of the

PROPER CARE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

And if it is true, as is declared by some of the leading students of sociology, that the majority of criminals are the fruit of neglected and ill-trained childhood, it certainly is imperative that every intelligent citizen give close attention to devising wise methods for the care of these little ones.

There is no question but that life in the family is the normal condition for a child. It is always a misfortune to be deprived of parental love and influence. We justly pity orphans; and our first thought is to provide a substitute, if a child's home life is destroyed. At one time philanthropy undertook to do this by means of

great institutions; but experience has shown that institutional life for a child is no proper substitute for family life. Babies will not long survive, if brought together in considerable numbers. Therefore the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston provide for their dependent infants as far as possible by boarding them in carefully supervised families. And while children over two years old do not pine and sicken in institutions as do little babes, still institutional life proves so unsatisfactory for them that it is decidedly preferable to place them also in families. In the city of Boston there are several well-known establishments whose object is the receiving of homeless children, and the placing of them in families. Among these are the Home for Little Wanderers and the Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Their beneficent work is too familiar to need description; but it serves to illustrate and to emphasize the soundness of the principle that family life is the desirable condition for the child.

As a temporary expedient and for special classes the institution has its place. The deaf and dumb, the blind, the imbecile, and the hopelessly crippled, must of necessity be classified, and cared for in schools and hospitals especially adapted to their needs. And many other little ones when first rescued from their wretched surroundings are too feeble, too unclean, or too ill-

disciplined to be acceptable in any well ordered family. Such must be nursed, cleaned, and trained for a season, before they can be permanently located. The Primary School at Monson serves this purpose for many of the State's wards; and thence, after learning to be clean and orderly, the children are scattered into quiet farmers' houses. But they are always followed by the careful supervision of the State's visitors; for the philanthropists of this Commonwealth are aware that there is neither humanity nor economy in giving its dependent children into private keeping without a continued watchfulness of their condition and treatment.

What the State school at Monson does for children who become a public charge, private charity is doing in many benevolent institutions throughout the land. But these agencies are more and more devoting their efforts to the fitting of their charges for family life, and the superintending of their interests after location in families; and they are less and less inclined to the long continued retention of orphans or neglected children in great institutions. Just at this point in the writing of this report your secretary is interrupted by a visit from a graduate of our own Industrial School. Committed there from an unhappy home, he has enjoyed for years the genial atmosphere of that model reformatory institution. The school has done all it could do for him; but he has been returned to his old environment,—a

drunken, cruel father, a cheerless, motherless home. He is too young yet to take sole care of himself; his father is unfit to be his guardian, and has actually driven him from home, but still demands the boy's earnings to spend upon himself. The Secretary's advice is asked. What shall he say? He recommends the boy to apply to the Probate Court for the appointment of a discreet guardian, under whose care he may be provided with a good home, and may enjoy the proper use of his earnings. If the boy is wise enough to accept good advice, and energetic enough to face steady work, your secretary will aid him in presenting his petition for a guardian. But it is one of those cases where the discipline of the Industrial School ought to have been followed at once by the placing of the boy under competent guardianship; and it is to be hoped that the time is near when the Directors of the school will be clothed with authority to provide such guardianship whenever a boy is in danger of returning to the old temptations on leaving the school.

Good and healthy children, who have been bereft of respectable parents, are always easily provided for. Either near relatives or kind hearted neighbors stand ready to receive them to their homes and hearts. It is not the orphan who presents to us the most serious problem. Sad as is the condition of children whose parents are dead,

it is bright and hopeful, when contrasted with that of children whose parents are living, but dissolute and neglectful. Little ones, whose parents are periodically serving sentence in the House of Correction, are supported again and again by the Overseers of the Poor or by private charity, only to be returned to their hopeless life when their parents are discharged; or older children, who have been protected for years in some asylum or refuge, on approaching maturity are sent out into the world unfitted to meet its dangers. They inevitably gravitate back to the low condition of their early life. Girls especially are watched for by designing persons, who, knowing them to be unprotected, expect to make them the more easily the victims of cupidity and lust. Your secretary is familiar with the history of two young women, the daughters of a man who was shot for desertion, and of a woman who has served over fifty sentences in the House of Correction. In their childhood they were frequently in the care of an excellent institution, during the imprisonment of their mother; but they unfortunately returned to their mother's society at frequent intervals. Is it strange that these young women are themselves often under arrest for drunkenness, or that they are mothers of illegitimate children who find frequent refuge in the same institution which once sheltered them? And is there any remedy for the indefinite repetition of the

story, except by such an interference in these cases as will put the neglected children in entirely new surroundings, remote from the influence of their mothers and of their mothers' depraved acquaintances?

Doubtless society owes a sacred duty to every child whom it takes out of the custody of its parents, not only to locate it carefully, but to continue constant supervision of its conduct and treatment. For this supervision the State explicitly provides, directing the Overseers of the Poor to visit and investigate the condition of their wards every three months; and sending its own discreet visitors on similar frequent investigations to the homes or institutions where its own little charges are boarded; and the best of our charitable societies are accustomed to do the same. The Home for Little Wanderers, for instance, surrenders for adoption none of the children entrusted to its care until after a careful investigation of the adopting household, and a period of probation, during which the conduct of that household is fully revealed.

As it has been in the past the pleasure of those who have filled the office of City Missionary to aid in ministering to the needs of homeless and neglected children, so it shall still be the City Missionary's study to direct wisely the cases of unfortunate children and youth. And he would always be pleased to advise with any person, young or old, in regard to any instance, either

of parental abuse, or of filial disobedience. In regard to this, as in regard to all other matters of charitable administration, he places at your disposal his time, his strength, his records, and the results of his special study.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from Oct. 1, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1890.

Total calls at the office		2299
Applications for relief	1135	
Applications for work	177	
Calls for consultations or advice	987	
Investigations made		30
False address given	1	
Cases found worthy	18	
Cases found unworthy	11	
Temporary work found		37
Permanent work found		10
Garments given away		658
Yards of cloth given		553
Pairs of shoes given		154
Hats given		28
Orders for provisions given		286
Orders for coal		87
Orders for wood		48
Orders for medicine		37
Rent paid		3
Transportation provided		42
Aided to enter institutions		9
Calls made by the secretary		709
Letters and postals written		612

Mission funds expended in relief	$883 68
Misison Funds loaned	50 25
Pemberton Relief Fund expended	386 70
Miller Relief Fund expended	141 75
Printing, Stationery and office expenses	214 12

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from Oct. 1, 1889, to Sept. 30, 1890.

NATIVITY.

United States, (white)	129
United States, (colored)	0
Canadian	16.5
English	75.5
German	3.5
Irish	96.
Scotch	19.5
Other countries	2.
Total	342.0

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	260
Can read but not write	3
Can neither read nor write	79

MARITAL STATE.

Married couples	142
Widows	40
Deserted wives	8
Single women	19
Deserted husbands and widowers	32
Single men	101

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident	4
Imprisonment of bread winner	5
Insanity	0
Insufficient earnings	7
Intemperance	124
Lack of employment	50
No male support	12
Physical defect	7
Shiftlessness or inefficiency	8
Sickness and old age	93

Should have continuous relief 8
Should have temporary relief 145
Needing work rather than relief 125
Should have in-door relief 13
Undeserving 19
Not requiring 32

APPENDIX C.

Besides the gifts of money reported by the Treasurer, the City Mission has been the recipient of valuable donations of clothing, bedding, furniture and other needed articles, from a large number of persons, a package of nice cloaks from A. Sharpe & Co., men's clothing to the value of $31.45, from W. H. Gile & Co., and a Christmas donation of groceries from the First Baptist Sunday School, valued at $35.00.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex; of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST.—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

Second—Special Meetings.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

Third—Offciers.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

Fourth.—Duties of Officers.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their position, and such as the society may impose upon them.

Fifth.—Term of Office.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

Sixth.—Members.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

Seventh.—Alterations.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alteration being given in the call for said meeting.

"Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity."

"The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical."

"That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of
for the purposes of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.